

CHARLIE CHAPLIN WRITES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

FINDS ENGLAND, DIFFERENT NOW

Famous Movie Comedian Says London He Knew as Boy Does Not Exist Now

BY CHARLIE CHAPLIN
LONDON, Oct. 1.—I always figure America under the symbol of youth—vigorous, aggressive, full of hope and pep, courageous, and with the sunlight of the morning shining in its eyes.

I find England more like a serene old age—mellowed by time, softened by suffering, wise from long experience and with the afterglow of the western sun in its eyes.

America, like all youth, has a core of hardness in its heart. England, like all mellowed old age has a core of tenderness in its heart.

I should say America for work, England for thoughtful contemplation and dreams.

Of course, I know England is one of the mightiest nations in the world; that its hardy sons rule an empire; that they sail all seas and traffic in all markets. But I am merely trying to give my own impressions, to tell how the two countries affect me.

I don't think I could do much work in England. Everything is so finished, so settled, so resolute that it would simply absorb me.

America is Restless
But there is in America a feeling of the unfinished, of restlessness that just makes one want to get up and do things. That is why I am going back in a few weeks.

It's all very nice to say that Chaplin brings laughter to men, but the truth is that Chaplin is working for his bread and cheese just like the rest of you. There is not much fun in loafing too long.

I have been rediscovering England for myself and contrasting my impressions of America and also with my memories of the England I knew as a boy.

I came to America when I was 18 and in the past 14 years have only been back home once.

My best experience has been to ramble around the streets in the poor sections of London that I used to know. I found in the mean streets something very lovely, something spiritual. I mean as regards the people.

There they were, living in miserable tenements, their faces thin and pinched from poor food, and yet there was something very beautiful in their eyes.

I have never seen anything sweeter than the expression in the face of a girl out walking with her sister forer.

I began to understand how these poor people had suffered during the long years of the war and how they had found the pluck to do it, and I saw the mak rit had left on them. It was saddening as well as beautiful to get these revelations.

Had "Emotional Jag"
Then I had an emotional jag. I provided these poor streets in search of a wistful little boy I used to know—a little, ill-dressed, rather frightened Charlie Chaplin.

Somewhat I couldn't quite catch up with him. The streets all seemed narrower to me than they did to that little chap, and the crowds not quite so big and bustling, and the policemen not quite so terrifying.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN

But I did see something we haven't got in America. saw the mark of class distinction. The population in England is really subdivided into real classes and castes. And being a very old civilization and a very crowded country, it is hard for a man to get out of his class.

We have none of that in America. The workman of today still has the chance to be the captain of industry tomorrow. Why, the poor editor of yesterday is the president of today!

America is still in the construction stage. She is not finished. That is why the builders, who are at work on the structure today, should be so very careful.

It seems to me, looking back across the waters and across time, that America is in a very critical period.

Finance is once more in danger of falling into the hands of the few we always call "Wall Street."

And finance is adopting a too intolerant attitude toward labor. Labor should not be asked to do all the giving up. Finance should give up a little, also.

There is a danger that if there is too much class, a class feeling will develop which would be entirely un-American.

Too Much Organization
I think another danger to America is the number of organizations which are growing up which are anti-somebody, anti-some religion or race or creed or free expression of thought.

America can learn a lesson in this regard from old England. There is far greater personal liberty and far greater liberty of speech in England than in America.

Since have been over here I have seen it stated that I am a deep reader and that I am a Socialist. I would like to deny both statements. I am not a highbrow. I don't pretend to be. My only pretension is to be an artist. I don't mix in politics. And I am not immersed in economic literature.

I am neither a Socialist nor a parlor Bolshevik. But I believe with all my heart in social reform. I believe very strongly in municipal ownership of public utilities. I believe in the nationalization of the railways and probably of coal mines.

In 20 years one million, eight hundred and eighty-three thousand homes have been broken up in the United States by divorce courts.

BOLSHEVISM IN DEATH AGONIES

British Statesmen Confident Soviet Ready to Give Up War on Democracy

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Bolshevism is in its death agonies.

It will accept democracy, though probably a democracy allowing some consideration to the tenets of communism.

That is how British statesmen and financiers interpret the announcement by M. Kameneff, head of the Moscow soviet and member of the Bolshevik cabinet, that the Russian soviet government will restore the rights of private capital throughout Russia.

All Russian industries except railways, textile, metallurgical and fuel sources will be handed back to capital, according to Kameneff's announcement.

Tremendous Effects
London believes that the new soviet economic policy will have these tremendous effects:

ONE: Russia, by admitting the failure of the soviet economic policy, paralyzes the Red movement in other countries.

TWO: Russia may soon be eligible for recognition as a legitimate member of the family of nations.

THREE: Private capital will open up tremendous markets in Russia, particularly for American exports.

FOUR: The new export market in Russia will make it easier for Germany to raise indemnity money.

FIVE: The disarmament conference will be powerfully affected by the new soviet policy. Russia may even be represented at the conference.

Cause of Change
Famine, military necessity and collapse of Russian industry under Bolshevik management are back of the soviet's change of policy.

Kameneff's announcement that the soviet is ready to discuss indemnity with foreigners whose property in Russia has been confiscated, raises the possibility that the soviet may be on the verge of honoring the international debts incurred by the czar's government.

This would placate France and possibly end France's determination to make Poland an eastern military outpost of France.

Dictatorship of the proletariat was set up by the Bolsheviks in 1917. Months ago, Lenin in an interview, admitted that the soviet was compelled to make certain concessions to capital. This forecast the events that have followed.

Kameneff a Power
Kameneff now stands forth, in the soviet government, abreast with Trotsky and Lenin. He comes from an old Russian military family. Looks like an aristocrat, but is not an "intellectual" in the radical sense. In the early days of the war, he was an ordinary regimental commander. He became chief of staff of the Third Army, before the Russian collapse.

GENERAL PATRICK IS ASSIGNED TOUGHEST MILITARY POST; HEAD OF NATION'S AERIAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The man with the hardest job in the nation's defense organization is Gen. Mason M. Patrick. He's just been appointed chief of the air service with rank of major general. He's stepping into the job from which Major General Charles T. Menoher resigned.

Being chief of the air service means:

That he'll supervise the most complicated branch of the national defense service.

That he'll have to have a working knowledge of practically every science for they all figure in producing planes and supplies and making planes fly.

That he'll have to know every detail of the operations of the army, navy and marine corps, for the air service has to co-operate with all of them.

That he'll have to keep up to the minute in the development of commercial aircraft.

That he'll have to supervise training of representatives of 50 trades, whose work figures in the air service.

That he'll have to build up a service that is without precedent or tradition, because the use of aircraft in war dates only from the world war.

Patrick was chief of the air service in France throughout American participation in the world war.

When the war ended Patrick found himself in command of an outfit with 78,000 men, 6364 planes, 300 balloons, 802 hangars, 32,000 acres of land and 11,000,000 square feet of buildings.

And he bossed this organization so well that he got a distinguished service medal and citation.



He was born at Lewisburg, W. Va., in 1863, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1886, and from the Engineering School of Application in 1889. He has: Supervised improvement of the Mississippi river. Commanded the United States Military Academy engineering division.

DETROIT MAKES STREETS SAFE

Co-operation of Auto Drivers And Pedestrians Reduces Accidents One-Half

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Co-operation between motorists, pedestrians and the police department has made it 50 per cent safer to live in Detroit today than it was a year ago.

Police records show that during the first eight months of this year there were 80 fatal traffic accidents. During the corresponding period a year ago 161 persons were killed in traffic mishaps.

Every Detroit motorist knows he doesn't stand one chance in 100 of escaping at least an explanation to the police if he is in an accident.

He knows punishment is practically certain to follow the injury of another person as a result of his carelessness. He knows every member of the police department is on guard and that even ordinary civilians have been deputized to aid in enforcing the law.

Consequently autoists respect the state laws and local ordinances.

Depression Helps
Business conditions also have changed the mental attitude of the public, particularly of chauffeurs, and they are driving more carefully than ever before, according to George A. Walters, deputy police commissioner.

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SECURITIES ARE IN BIG DEMAND

Public Investing Huge Sums In Last Few Years Despite Business Depression

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Despite depression, the public is investing twice as much money in corporation securities as in 1913.

Investors now are buying stocks, notes and bonds at the rate of \$2,600,000,000 a year, not counting government financing.

Since July, sales of securities have slumped heavily. But that always happens at this time of year. Brokers look for the usual seasonal pick-up this autumn, though on a smaller scale than in recent years.

Americans have bought nearly \$16,000,000,000 worth of business securities since Jan. 1, 1913.

Sales in 1920 were bigger than in any previous year, though business was steadily stagnating in the last seven months of the year.

So far in 1921, April has the record with \$390,000,000.

Securities marketed in the last 60 days are at a rate of about \$140 a month for every man, woman and child in the country.

Financing of enormous enterprises is being arranged for, in anticipation of business revival.

New businesses organized so far this year have total authorized capitalization of about \$6,300,000,000. This figure covers only concerns with capital of \$100,000 or more.



Announcing
the
Exposition
of
Millinery
for
Autumn
1921

Your Inspection Is Invited

You'll find our beautiful selection is just perfection in Millinery. Strikingly becoming and dashing affairs are the large Hats this season for those who are fortunate enough to wear larger Hats in good style. The smaller Hats, though, are by no means obsolete—to the contrary, they will have first choice with the best dressers. Black is the latest vogue in Millinery. Fashion has declared Black to be predominant. Prices this year are much less than they have been in the past, and you can find very fine models ranging in

Price From \$4.50 to \$29.50

Have You a
"Betty Wales" Frock?

A "Betty Wales" label means so much! It's the unconditional guarantee that the style is correct, fabric of the finer quality, workmanship unflinching perfect.

Mingled in the ultra gathering at tea hour—or, perhaps, strolling along Main Street, you'll see women wearing "Betty Wales" Frocks. Each model is different—wonderfully smart and chic.

Look for the "Betty Wales" in our window. There is one "made for you."

—AT—

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Style
Shop

50 Main Street

Douglas

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